

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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P A T E N T & T R A D E M A R K O F F I C E  
Group Art Unit: 1724

Examiner: Not yet assigned

Serial No. 10/618,533

Filed: July 11, 2003

In re Application of: Patrick L. Moulton

For: ROTATING PERFORATED CYLINDER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail, in an envelope addressed to Office of Initial Patent Examination's Customer Service Center Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on 5/5/04, Signed Stephanie Davis  
Stephanie Davis

**REQUEST TO CORRECT FILING RECEIPT**

Office of Initial Patent Examination's Customer Service Center  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

It is respectfully submitted that the Filing Receipt in the above-identified application is incorrect for the following reason:

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant should read --This application claims the benefit of 60/395,262, filed July 11, 2002--.

Please see the attached first page of the Specification as filed. Please issue a corrected filing receipt.

Respectfully submitted,  
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**This application is being submitted in the name of Patrick Moulton.**

**S P E C I F I C A T I O N**

**ROTATING PERFORATED CYLINDER TREATMENT SYSTEM**

**PRIORITY CLAIM**

**[0001]** This application claims priority to Provisional Patent Application No. 60/395,262 filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 11, 2002.

**BACKGROUND**

**[0002]** The present disclosure relates to treatment systems, specifically to a low-energy treatment system for low-flow acid and alkaline drainage located in remote areas.

**[0003]** The precipitation of heavy metals from acidic or alkaline metal-laden water requires large amounts of dissolved oxygen to complete chemical reactions at certain pH plateaus. Complete oxidation of the heavy metal precipitant is key to producing a stable metal precipitant, thereby producing a stable filtered or decanted water for discharge after treatment. Reduced environments (dissolved oxygen deficient) remain unstable and the final pH and or residual metal content of the discharge water is unpredictable.

**[0004]** Air compressors and paddle type agitators used in prior art heavy metal treatment systems consume large amounts of energy during the oxidation and agitation phases of heavy metal precipitation. The efficiency of compressed air bubblers, used in aerating metal laden waters, depend on bubble size and the